



THE HEALTH OF THE CITY OF TRURO 1967

Medical Officer of Health :

C. W. J. HINGSTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

City Public Health Inspector :

F MARSH, M.A.P.H.I., D.P.A.

CITY OF TRURO

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1967

THE MAYOR OF TRURO (Councillor B. R. Evea)

Chairman: Councillor B. R. Evea

Vice-Chairman: Councillor T. W. R. Christophers

Aldermen:

A. A. Behenna, J. B. Lodge, R. J. Williams

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

C. W. J. Hingston, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London),
D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. London).

Official Address—The Health Centre, The Leats, Truro
Telephone No. Truro 2202

City Public Health Inspector:

F. Marsh, M.A.P.H.I., D.P.A.

Official Address—Municipal Buildings, Truro.
Telephone No. Truro 4555

Additional Public Health Inspector:

H. Chadderton, (Cert. R.S.I.)

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Services for the City of Truro for the Year 1967.

Apart from 120 cases of measles reported mostly in the first quarter of the year, the number of Statutory Notifiable Diseases was very few, and the year was generally a healthy one.

Chickenpox seemed to be reasonably widespread during January and February of 1967 and although this is not a notifiable disease, the Education Department have stated that in January and February over 178 children were absent from schools in Truro for a short period due to this infection.

The number of births exceeded deaths by 53 as compared with 9 last year.

Deaths in infants under one year of age numbered 3 as compared with 6 in 1966. With such small figures large fluctuations in mortality rates are bound to occur, and this is seen in the Infant Mortality Rate compared with last year. A rise in the number of deaths due to coronary disease has occurred over the previous year - 48 as compared with 34. The increase in coronary heart disease is reflected in the table showing the number of deaths attributed to this disease yearly since 1952. The rise in the death rates per 100,000 population over 4 year periods from this disease is shown. Information from the Registrar General has shown that from the age of 45 years to 75 years nearly three quarters of all heart deaths are due to arteriosclerosis and coronary disease, that is disease of the arteries. The fact that 28 out of 48 deaths from coronary disease occurred in this age group in Truro would confirm this. Much of this increase in coronary deaths can be explained by a corresponding decrease in deaths due to other myocardial disease. In other words, the change in diagnosis from the degenerative diseases of the heart associated with old age to heart diseases of middle age, has occurred mainly since 1950.

Other studies would suggest that men of late middle age who lead a sedentary life determined by their occupation, are more at risk from coronary disease if their blood cholesterol and casual blood pressure are

slightly raised. Recent studies would suggest that if this group at risk is encouraged to undertake exercise of gradually increasing stress, risk of ischaemic heart disease might be diminished. This would necessitate adequate Health Education to these groups at risk and the available diagnostic procedure at the Health Centre or at the Family Doctor's surgery for testing their blood pressures and blood cholesterol.

If man is to regain the use of his legs as a means of locomotion in this affluent age in competition with the car, and in doing so reduce the chances of his dying from coronary disease, this desire for normal exercise must be fostered in those games and sports at school which can be continued as an adult - thus more encouragement should be given to athletics, tennis, swimming, golf, hiking, etc., and perhaps less emphasis placed on team games. No one will deny the value of encouraging a team spirit but when team games are mainly limited to the school era, the benefit for nine out of ten people ends on leaving school.

If automation will free us of the monotony of many every day chores, improve our standard of living, and give us a greater degree of freedom, then Health Education must be directed towards teaching us to use this added leisure to our maximum benefit, by encouraging a proper balance in pursuit of intellectual and physical activities which in the end will promote our general sense of health and well-being.

Population of the City and New Sewage Schemes

This table under the section dealing with causes of death also illustrates the gradual increase in the population of the City since 1952. With the development of the New County Hall, Treliske Hospital and the growth of estates both in Highertown and to the west of the City at Threemilestone, improvements have had to be made in the sewerage system in order to prevent further overloading and the tendency to flooding in the lower part of the City. The new Highertown sewerage scheme together with enlargement of the existing sewage disposal works, will help alleviate this threat to the

Public Health. Ministerial approval has been given for this scheme following a local enquiry in September, 1967.

Personal Services

With regard to the personal services affecting this City and administered on an Area basis through the Health Area Office, in July we saw the County Domiciliary Chiropody Service extended to include handicapped persons of all ages, and the opening at the end of the year of Mountford House, a Home for the Elderly in Truro.

Health Education work and the presymptomatic diagnostic clinic continues at the Leats Clinic, and I would strongly advise all women who have not taken the opportunity of visiting the Cervical Smear Clinic to do so.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and all Members of the Public Health Committee for their consideration and support throughout the year, and to Mr. Marsh and his Staff for their loyal co-operation. Lastly, I would like to thank the Area Nursing Officer, Miss V. M. Graham, and the Clerical Staff at the Leats, for their help in the personal service section of this report, and for their work throughout the year.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. J. HINGSTON

Medical Officer of Health, City of Truro.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA OF CITY (Acres)	2,634
Population - mid 1967	14,430
Number of inhabited houses	4,809
Rateable Value	£721,502
Product of penny rate	£2,856 (1.4.68)
Number of houses built since 1945	1,757
Number of families on waiting list for houses ..	610

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Males 117	Females 103	Total	220
Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor	1.03		
Birth rate, per 1,000 population - Truro	15.6		
Birth rate, per 1,000 population - England & Wales ..	17.2		
Illegitimate live births:			

Males 15	Females 3	Total	18
Percentage of total live births	8.1		

Stillbirths

Males 2	Females 2	Total	4
Stillbirths rate, per 1,000 total births - Truro City	17.8		
Stillbirths rate, per 1,000 total births - England & Wales	14.8		

- Causes of stillbirth:-
1. Placental insufficiency
 2. Hydrocephalus
 3. Prematurity (2)

Deaths

Males 78	Females 89	Total	167
Registrar General's Comparability Factor	0.88		
Death rate per 1,000 population - Truro	10.1		
Death rate per 1,000 population - England & Wales ..	11.2		

Deaths of Infants under 1 year

Male	1	Female	2	Total	3
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - Truro					13.6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - England & Wales					18.3
Deaths in Infants under 4 weeks of age					

Male	1	Female	2	Total	3
Deaths in Infants under 1 week of age					

Male	1	Female	2	Total	3
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Perinatal Mortality Rate = number of stillbirths plus number of deaths under 1 week of age per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Perinatal mortality rate Truro City	31.2
Perinatal mortality rate England and Wales	25.4

The causes of death in the first week of life were:-

1. Cerebral haemorrhage
2. Hydrocephaly
3. Prematurity.

Maternal Deaths:- Nil

Birth, Death, Infant Mortality Rates since 1952 for Truro City

	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>
1952	14.7	13.6	51.8
1953	14.3	12.1	42.3
1954	14.0	9.0	15.8
1955	12.9	12.1	28.4
1956	14.6	12.5	40.2
1957	12.9	11.0	17.0
1958	12.4	11.3	17.6
1959	11.9	9.8	24.5
1960	12.7	11.0	23.0
1961	23.4	11.0	22.0
1962	15.2	12.3	24.0
1963	14.9	12.6	19.8
1964	14.4	9.4	15.1
1965	15.8	13.5	9.0
1966	13.7	11.4	31.4
1967	15.6	10.1	13.6

VITAL STATISTICS

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Total	Legit.	Illegit.
Live Births	117	102	15	103	100	3
Stillbirths	2	2	0	2	2	0
Deaths of Infants:						
Under 1 year of age	1	1	0	2	2	0
Under 4 weeks of age	1	1	0	2	2	0
Under 1 week of age	1	1	0	2	2	0

INCIDENCE OF STATUTORY NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED PER QUARTER 1967

	<u>March</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>December</u>
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-
Measles	76	38	6	1
Respiratory tuberculosis	-	-	2	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS DUE TO CORONARY DISEASE AND TRURO CITY POPULATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>FIGURES</u>	
	<u>Deaths due to Coronary Disease</u>	<u>Population</u>
1952	17	13,230
1953	14	13,350
1954	17	13,420
1955	14	13,460
1956	25	13,510
1957	22	13,540
1958	30	13,520
1959	24	13,510
1960	18	13,570
1961	27	13,460
1962	35	13,620
1963	42	13,900
1964	37	14,240
1965	34	14,290
1966	34	14,340
1967	48	14,430
<u>4 year-period</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate for 4 year period per 100,000</u>
1952 - 55	62	115 " "
1956 - 59	101	186 " "
1960 - 63	122	223 " "
1964 - 67	153	267 " "

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total	Under	4 weeks	AGE IN YEARS									
		all ages.	4 wks.	& under 1 year	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75 & over		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus.	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
12. Neoplasm, breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	2	
	F	13	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	3	5	1	
15. Leukaemia, Aleukemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16. Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	3	
	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	12	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	12	9	
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	11	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	
20. Other heart disease	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	13	
21. Other circulatory disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
23. Pneumonia	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
24. Bronchitis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages.	Under 4 wks.	4 weeks & under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
26. Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
31. Congenital Malformations	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
32. Other Defined and Ill- defined Diseases	M	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	
	F	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
34. All Other Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
35. Suicide	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>														
	M	78	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	9	20	23	21	
	F	89	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	10	23	46	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. Provision for Mothers and Young Children (sec. 22)

Child Welfare Clinics - Truro

The number attending at The Leats Child Welfare Clinic continues to increase. 3,982 children attended compared with 3,484 last year. The number of sessions remained the same at 51, thus the average attendance per session increased from 68 to 78.

Dental Clinic

Dental treatment was given to expectant mothers and children at the Dental Clinic at The Leats during 1967.

Ante natal clinics are held weekly at the two group practices in Lemon Street and are staffed by the Truro District Nurses/Midwives. Thus all ante natal work is carried out by G.P.s working with County Nursing Staff. Mothercraft and Relaxation classes are run in a series of eight lectures per course at The Leats Clinic and fathers are also invited to attend one lecture in each course. Six such courses were given during the year.

The Family Planning Clinic is held at The Leats and forty-five sessions were held during the year. These clinics were arranged by the Local Organiser, Mrs. L. Rodger of Falmouth.

2. Midwifery Services (sec.23)

One hundred and one home deliveries were undertaken as compared with 103 last year. This represents 45 per cent of the total births registered in Truro for the year as being born at home. It will be of interest to see if the figure is reduced to that approaching the Cranbrook Report Recommendation of 30 per cent when the new Maternity Unit opens at Treliske Hospital in 1968. The figure of 30 per cent home deliveries has been reached for Cornwall as a whole in 1966. Due to the practice of early discharge from hospital, the number of post-natal visits by midwives continues to remain steady. Medical aid was required in ten home delivery cases.

3. Health Visitors (sec. 24)

Four thousand visits were made to pre-school children as compared with 4,309 last year. Seven hundred and ninety-three visits were made to the elderly and 375 special visits on social grounds, mainly to the elderly and to problem families. This compares with 192 visits last year. The increase in the number of visits on special social grounds to the two main groups concerned is accompanied by a reduction in the routine number of visits to the elderly from 907 to 793. Two hundred and seventeen visits were made to T.B. contacts as compared with 272 last year. Health Education talks and demonstrations were given on 47 occasions.

Home Nursing (sec. 25)

Three hundred and ninety-two general nursing cases were visited compared with 380 last year. As with previous years, a large number required injections as well as nursing care. Eleven thousand, nine hundred and twelve visits were made compared with 11,058 last year.

4. Vaccination and Immunisation (sec. 26)

1966

Primary Immunisation with Triple Vaccine

	<u>Ages</u>	<u>0-1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clinic		31	56	6	1	1	95
G.P.s		43	54	10	2	-	109
Totals		74	110	16	3	1	204
<u>Boosters</u>	Clinic	5 - 9 years					21
(DT & Triple)		over 9 years					4
	G.P.s	5 - 9 years					50
		over 9 years					13

4. Vaccination and Immunisation (contd.)

1967	<u>Primary Immunisation with Triple Vaccine</u>						
	<u>Ages</u>	<u>0-1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clinic		91	2	4	1	0	98
G.P.s		85	55	11	1	3	155
		<hr/>					
Totals		176	57	15	2	3	253
<u>Boosters</u>	Clinic	5 - 9 years					210
(DT & Triple)		over 9 years					3
	G.P.s	5 - 9 years					115
		over 9 years					7

A primary course of oral polio was given to 577 children in the whole Health Area No. 3 during 1967 and 132 were vaccinated against smallpox in Truro City. These figures represent recorded totals given by Family Doctors and County Clinic Personnel.

5. Ambulance Service (sec.27)

This service is under direct County control through Ambulance Headquarters and thus no report on the day to day administration is given.

6. Prevention - Care and After-care

Tuberculosis - New notifications in age groups.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
0 - 5	-	-	-	-
6 - 15	-	-	-	-
16 - 24	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	1	1	1	1
45 - 64	1	-	-	-
65 +	-	-	-	-
	2	1	1	1

Routine twice monthly visits to Truro City (The Leats) and Falmouth Infant Welfare Clinic were made by the Mobile X-ray Unit for the

purposes of G.P. referred cases and also for those school and student Heaf positive cases requiring further examination. B.C.G. was given to 712 school children and students found to be Heaf negative and 121 contacts of known T.B. cases who were also negative to skin tests were given B.C.G. in 1967. These figures were for the whole of the Health Area No. 3.

Geriatric Preventive Measures and After-Care

Under the National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47, 1951 amendment, one person in Truro City was taken into care under this Act being in need of care and attention. With regard to the supporting services for the elderly in the City, much continues to be done by the Old Peoples Welfare Committee. With regard to chiropody, 48 sessions were undertaken by the Chiropodist and 317 visits were made to the surgery by people in need of attention for their feet. Eighty patients required transport to the surgery which was also provided by the Old Peoples Welfare Committee.

A mobile meals service was also provided by this Committee and meals were provided in the year under review. Transport for this service is provided free by voluntary helpers. Visiting the elderly in their homes is arranged through the Red Cross representatives on the Committee and the International Voluntary Service is able to give appreciative help in home decoration and garden work.

To help meet the cost of the chiropody service, grants are provided by the City Council and the County Council.

A lot of voluntary work and time is put in by the organisers and helpers and I feel we should all thank them for the valuable work which is much appreciated by the elderly in the city.

Medical Loans

A supply of domiciliary aids for the handicapped is available through the Health Area Office and a wide variety of other equipment required in the home such as bed pans, urinals, and bed rests are obtainable through the County Welfare Department and the British Red Cross Society.

Yellow Fever Innoculations

The Leats is a registered centre for this immunisation and during 1967, 248 cases were immunised prior to going abroad.

Cervical Cytology

Cervical smear clinics have continued in Truro and at Falmouth. Out of the total of 936 cases seen at these clinics during 1967, cancer was detected in 3 cases; one of these cases was a resident of Truro City.

7. Home Helps (Sec.29)

Seventy-nine cases in the City were given Home Help Service during the year.

C I T Y O F T R U R O
CITY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT 1967

Mr. Mayor, Madam, and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for 1967. It was a year of steady progress in all fields. In Housing work there was a change of emphasis from condemnation and demolition to reconditioning and improvement using where necessary, Closing Orders or Undertakings to achieve this end. In the past twelve years six per cent of the City's houses have been demolished as unfit and the time has come to turn those houses in the older streets which are neglected but still structurally sound, into decent, pleasant and comfortable homes to live in. In accepting a package deal for the construction of one hundred and sixty one houses and flats at Rosedale Estate, Trehaverne, the Housing Committee showed its determination to cater for the needs of replacement of unfit houses and those in road widening and redevelopment schemes as well as trying to satisfy the more urgent cases on its waiting lists for Council accommodation.

The Public Health Committee examined the results of a survey of eight hundred and five houses in the western part of the City when considering whether to make an Improvement Area. These results are given on page 16 and showed that it would be far easier to carry on with "Improvement by persuasion" than to invoke the cumbersome procedures of the Housing Act 1964 relating to compulsory improvement. It is hoped that the Government will introduce simpler means of obtaining the repair and improvements necessary to older houses.

A Ministry Inspector visited the City in September to enquire into the Highertown and Malpas sewerage schemes. In November the Minister informed the City Council that the need for the Highertown scheme had been accepted but it was considered that there was no urgency for the Malpas scheme and whilst technically acceptable the Ministry could not approve a start on this scheme at the present time. This latter decision caused a great deal of disappointment both to the Public Health Committee and the residents of Malpas.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

F. MARSH

HOUSING

1. Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

In the past twelve years four hundred and eleven unfit houses have been dealt with. Two hundred and eighty nine have been demolished, twenty one are awaiting demolition and the remainder have been closed. Three hundred and two families have been rehoused, seventeen are awaiting rehousing and ninety seven have made provision for themselves.

Progress Report 1st April, 1956 - 31st December, 1967

Clearance Areas

Number of houses dealt with	175
Houses purchased by agreement or already Corporate Property	165
Houses still under negotiation to purchase	3
Houses demolished	154
Houses awaiting demolition	21
Families rehoused	124
Families awaiting rehousing	7
Houses from which rehousing not necessary	44

Individual Unfit Houses

Number of houses dealt with	236
Families rehoused	178
Families awaiting rehousing	10
Houses from which rehousing not necessary	53
Houses purchased by agreement or already Corporate Property	63
Houses demolished	135
Closing Orders changed to Demolition Orders	31
City Council property closed voluntarily in 1967	4

During the year the Minister confirmed the Carclew Place Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of five unfit dwellings. Twenty five individual unfit houses were dealt with either by Closing Order or voluntary closure by the Public Works Committee where Corporate property was involved. Many of the privately owned houses will come back into use after reconditioning and improvement. Arising from my comment of last year the Public Works Committee asked for a report on its older houses and of the sixty six houses examined, thirty one were unfit for habitation, eighteen were fit but

unimproved and seventeen were fit and improved. Of the forty nine unfit or unimproved houses fourteen were in road widening or redevelopment schemes to be carried out in the near future. The Committee agreed to close sixteen of the unfit houses when the tenants were rehoused, to leave vacant ten unfit houses where tenants had already left and to look again later at the remaining five unfit houses.

2. Reconditioning and Improvement of Houses.

The Council's policy of persuading owners to recondition and further improve their houses continued during the year but with little success. Of the forty four houses improved twenty two were City Council properties and twenty two were private dwellings. The City Surveyor, who deals with the mechanics of Improvement Grants, has provided the following figures:-

No. of houses improved to the 5 amenity standard	1962 - 19
	1963 - 49
	1964 - 36
	1965 - 32
	1966 - 26
	1967 - 44

Four houses subject either to Closing Orders or inclusion in the Provisional Clearance Programme were made fit and further improved. The Public Health Committee investigated the possibility of declaring an Improvement Area under the Housing Act 1964 and a survey was made of 805 dwellings on the western side of the City. Houses which fell into the -15 year City Centre redevelopment plan were excluded from the survey which gave the following results:-

No. of dwellings visited	..	..	..	..	..	..	805
Dwellings with all 5 facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	730
Dwellings lacking facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
						<u>Owner/occupier</u>	<u>Tenanted</u>
With only 4 facilities	..	..	..			Nil	23
" " 3 "	..	..	..			1	4
" " 2 "	..	..	..			3	2
" " 1 "	..	..	..			10	7
With no facilities	..	..	..			9	16

It is hoped that a similar survey in the remainder of the City in 1968 will give a complete picture of the lack of facilities. Improvement Grants are not as attractive as they were some years ago. The grants have not kept pace with the rising prices of labour and materials; one major repair item e.g. roof renewal, required to comply with grant conditions, can outweigh the advantages of the grant; the condition of a fifteen year life puts out of court many houses which could be economically improved for an eight year period. Whilst it remains a condition that the tenant must agree to the improvements being done many houses will not be improved in the foreseeable future.

Twenty two Council houses on the Newham Estate were improved during the year. The Housing Committee approved plans for the modernisation of forty two of the ninety three houses at Hendra Estate and Ministry approval is being sought. A phased programme of renewal of kitchen sinks and replacement of Cornish ranges at Trelander Estate was continued.

Four hundred and six improvements were effected to dwellinghouses after action by your Inspectors. Details are listed on page 20.

3. Rehousing.

Twelve Council dwellings and seventy three houses built by private enterprise were completed during the year. At the end of 1967 one hundred and sixty one Council houses, flats and bungalows were under construction at the Rosedale Estate, Trehaverne. The number of families on the waiting list increased from 571 to 610 even though eighty seven families were allocated accommodation. This increasing number (421 in 1963 to 610 in 1967) was due to the Committee's policy from 1964 of accepting all applications for accommodation. At the end of 1967 it was decided to restrict entry to the Housing List again to avoid acceptance of applications from persons having no association with the City who would not in the foreseeable future be offered accommodation in the City area.

4. Welfare Services to Old People's Accommodation.

Twelve wardens are employed to look after one hundred and eighty four old people's flats, bungalows and bedsitter flatlets which are in groups of three to thirty eight dwellings. No new dwellings were completed during the year but thirty four bungalows, one flat and a Warden's flat were under construction at Rosedale, Trehaverne. In June an analysis of the waiting list for Council accommodation showed that thirty per cent of all applications were for Old People's dwellings. There is a real need for more old people's dwellings close to the City centre and it is hoped that the James Place clearance area will be developed for this purpose in 1969. The welfare services cover wardens, telephones, and push bell systems, garden maintenance, window cleaning, laundry and meals where necessary, internal decoration and chiropody. All dwellings except a group of six bungalows and a group of three bedsitters have resident wardens. There was an expenditure of approximately £4,365 during the year 1967/8 and an estimate of £5,210 for 1968/9. The day to day administration of these services is done by the Chief Public Health Inspector, who is also the Council's Housing Officer.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The administration of all public cleansing services in the City is the responsibility of your Inspector. These services have an establishment of twenty eight men, four full time women and six part time women.

1. Refuse Collection

Weekly collections are made from 4,809 dwellinghouses and from daily to weekly at nearly 500 trade premises. A kerbside collection is in operation with two full time vehicles and crews of three collectors and a driver together with a third vehicle working thirty one hours a week on dustbin rounds. The third vehicle is further employed to remove domestic bulk refuse and collect street sweepings. A fourth vehicle is held in reserve. The vehicles were purchased in 1967, 1965, 1963 and 1959 and in

accordance with Council policy are held for ten years. Contracts were made for the routine service of vehicles and bulk supply of diesel oil and tyres. Difficulty was experienced during the year from claims for compensation for alleged damage to light plastic bins by refuse collectors. After making enquiries the Public Health Committee advised the Council not to accept any liability with regard to damage to light polythene bins. The Committee decided to experiment with heavy polythene bins to determine their durability. In May your Inspector attended the one day conference in London on Refuse Collection where the recommendations of the Ministry Working Party were discussed. In June the Public Health Committee discussed the main recommendations of the Working Party but came to no decision on the recommendation that skip and kerbside collections should be abandoned. When investigating, in 1965, the paper sack method of refuse collection it was estimated that a backdoor to door dustbin collection service would increase costs by 29% over present methods; that paper sack collection would increase costs by 84% over present methods and 55% over backdoor to door costs. The City Council collects refuse on behalf of the Truro Rural District Council in part of the village of Malpas.

2. Refuse Disposal.

The Council operates a controlled refuse tip at Newham on the edge of Calenick Creek where low lying ground is being raised to the height of the adjoining sewage works. The refuse is placed, consolidated and covered by a Massey Ferguson Crawler Tractor Shovel purchased in 1965. Charges are still in force for the tipping of materials when a daily quota of four loads has been exceeded. Your officers are under instructions to investigate the possibilities of extension of the Newham refuse tip. The proposed area of extension covers approximately six acres. In July the Cornwall River Authority gave permission,

subject to certain conditions, for the diversion of the river to the boundary of City Council lands, thus straightening it. Unless this can be done there is no point in asking for planning permission for an extension. The River Committee has agreed that its dredger shall be used to make a new channel in the Autumn of 1968 if experimental work is successful prior to then. The Truro Rural District Council tips refuse from certain of its parishes at Newham. During the year the Council reaffirmed its previous decisions to prosecute any person found lighting fires or totting at Newham tip. Whilst situated a mile from the City centre there is no doubt that serious nuisance can and is caused in certain areas of the City when the tip is set on fire.

3. Street Cleansing.

The service is based on seven street orderly beats with an eighth man to help cover sickness and holidays. The service is rarely up to strength. At the beginning of 1968 the Improvements and Highways Committee agreed to operate from 1st October 1968, a system of suction road sweeping combined with hand sweeping. One suction sweeper machine (double sweep) has been ordered and three orderlies will hand sweep the City centre with a fourth orderly to cover sickness and holidays and assist, when necessary, with the suction sweeper. It is estimated that the cost of the service will be the same. A self propelled weed spraying machine has also been purchased so that this service is not dependent to the same extent on hand labour. The length of County and City roads swept is $31\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

4. Cesspool and Street Gully Cleansing.

Six hundred and twenty nine cesspools and sixty five sludge pits were emptied during the year. One thousand and eighty eight loads were disposed of. The Public Health Committee

placed an order for an 1100 gallon gully/cesspit emptier to replace the 800 gallon machine purchased in 1958. Delivery is expected in July 1968. 299 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours were spent on gully emptying. Cesspit emptier sewage is discharged into lagoons at Newham tip. These facilities are shared by the Rural District Council.

5. Public Conveniences.

There are eight conveniences for ladies, eight for men, one each for boys and girls and one urinal in the City area. They are cleansed by five full time and six part time attendants. The completion of the new conveniences for ladies and gentlemen in the Leats made it possible for the old iron urinal in this area to be demolished. A start was made on the replacement of the public conveniences on the Green Car Park, which are in the route of the relief road, by new conveniences adjacent to Green Street. These should be in use by June 1968. Hot water supplies have still to be provided to conveniences on the Moorfield, Pydar Street, Boscawen Park, Hendra Playing Fields and Victoria Gardens. The conveniences which were situated on Worth's Quay and drained into the river were demolished. With the development of car parks in the Old Bridge Street area the need for public conveniences on the eastern side of the City will become more urgent.

VERMIN INFESTATION CONTROL

1. Rodents

Five hundred and forty three visits were made during the year by the operative and two hundred and seventy nine properties were found to be infested with rats or mice. One hundred and twenty one inspections were made by your Inspectors at infested premises. A ten per cent test and subsequent maintenance treatment were carried out on the sewers. Sixty three manholes were treated. A claim was made against the Council for the

alleged poisoning of two foxhounds belonging to the local hunt which were being kept on a farm in the City area. The farm was being treated for rats with Warfarin at the time the dogs died. Post mortems showed warfarin poisoning. This incident resulted in a review and subsequent tightening up of techniques used in rodent control and now, the person requesting Council assistance in the extermination of rats and mice has to sign a form which draws attention to the dangers of the poisons being used and indemnifies the Council against all except negligence of its employees. Rodent and pest control continued at the premises of the Hospital Board within the City area.

2. Insect Pests.

Twenty one flea, fly and cockroach infestations were treated and assistance given in the destruction of thirty six wasp nests.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Two hundred and nine inspections of drainage systems were made. The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the City area are inadequate and will remain so until the following works are complete:-

- (a) The enlargement and modernisation of the Newham sewage disposal works.
- (b) Provision of a new main trunk sewer through the Penweathers Valley and Calenick village to the existing sewage disposal works.
- (c) Sewering of Malpas Village.

The Ministry approved schemes for (a) and (b) during the year but was unable to give to the Malpas scheme the priority which it needs. In 1967 a new foul sewer was provided in Mitchell Hill and the existing sewer is now used for surface waters. Orders were given for a new sewer in the Idless Road at Trehaverne.

The cost of sewerage and sewage disposal is going to be a heavy financial burden on the City for a very long time and the Public Health Committee realises that, whilst much has been done, a great deal remains to do. Some of the work which will have to be considered in the next few years is:-

- (a) The sewerage of Old Falmouth Road.
- (b) The sewerage of the Kenwyn Church area.
- (c) Renewal of the existing sewer at the rear of Ferristown, Frances Street and Little Castle Street to keep out ground water.

FACTORIES

Forty four inspections of the ninety six factories included in the register were made. Forty seven defects were found and sixteen were remedied. No outworkers were known or notified during the year.

1.

INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted.
1. Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4,& 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	9	4	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	80	33	-	-
3. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out worker's premises)	7	7	-	-
TOTAL	96	44	-	-

2.

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Number of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted.		
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspec- tor.	By H.M. Inspec- tor.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	5	5	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp- erature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventila- tion (S.4.)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floor (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	9	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including 30 Offences relating to Outwork).		-	-	-	-
TOTAL	47	16	-	-	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

1. Milk

Thirty three Distributors of milk are registered with the City Council.

The arrangement whereby the Cornwall County Council's Public Health Department samples extensively in the City area, pursuant of the power of granting licences, continued. The City Council has the right to take samples and will exercise this right should the amount of sampling ever fall below that which would normally be undertaken by the City Council or if other circumstances warrant this action.

Details of samples taken by the County Council are:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Tuberculin Tested Milk	15	3
Pasteurised Milk	52	1
Sterilised Milk	1	-

2. Ice Cream

Fifty premises are registered for the sale of ice cream and one premise using a soft ice cream machine is registered as a manufactory. Forty four samples were taken and graded as follows:-

Grade I - 37 Grade II - 6 Grade III - 1 Grade IV - Nil.

3. Clotted Cream

Thirty six samples of creams - clotted, single, double, synthetic and whipping - were taken during the year. It is hoped that this participation in County wide sampling together with that being carried out in other parts of the country will help the Ministries concerned in their consideration of bacteriological standards for these creams.

4. Shellfish

Four samples of scallops and winkles were taken from shops in the City during the year. All were Grade I.

5. Condemnation of Food

Nine hundred and twenty three certificates were issued for the voluntary surrender of 6,184 lbs. of unsound food from shops in the City. 5,428 lbs. of diseased meat were condemned at the slaughterhouse.

6. Complaints relating to food

The Council dealt with the following complaints:-

Piece of metal in sweet.	Animal skin in steak & kidney pie.
Mouldy fruit pies.	Animal skin in Cornish pasty.
Mouldy loaf.	Mouldy pastry in meringue pie.

No prosecutions were taken but severe warnings were issued to the manufacturers or retailers concerned.

7. Registration of Food Premises

Twelve premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of potted, pickled or preserved foods.

8. Inspection of Food Premises

There are 174 food premises in the City plus a minimum of one hundred bed and breakfast houses. One hundred and ninety three inspections were made and eighty two improvements obtained. The premises of all who advertise food and accommodation in the official Handbook of the City or through the Enquiry Bureau are inspected. The premises used as hotels and guest houses are compared with the standards set by the Cornwall Holiday and Tourist Association. These standards are based on those issued by the British Travel Association.

9. Meat Inspection

Slaughtering is carried out at one private slaughterhouse in the City and three slaughtermen are licensed. Four thousand two hundred and ten animals were killed and inspected.

10. Poultry

There are no poultry processing premises in the City area.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN 1967

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. Killed	559	102	2,185	1,364
No. Inspected.	559	102	2,185	1,364
<hr/>				
All diseases except Tuberculosis				
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	7	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	232	-	415	222
<hr/>				
Tuberculosis only:				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	32
<hr/>				
Cysticercosis				
(a) Carcasses detained in deep freeze	-	-	-	-
(b) Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
(c) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	9	-	-	-
<hr/>				
Weights of diseased meat condemned	3,594 lbs.	-	831 lbs.	1,003 lbs.
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(1) Food Premises in Categories of Trade

Food Hygiene Regulations 1960				
Category	No.	Number comply- ing with Reg.16	No.to which Reg. 19 applies	Number comply- ing with Reg. 19
Grocers	39	36	39	39
Mixed	12	12	10	9
Confectioners	4	4	4	4
Sweets	7	7	3	3
Butchers	13	12	13	13
School Canteens	15	15	15	15
Office & Factory Canteens	7	7	7	7
Chemists	6	6	6	6
Whole sale Ware- houses	6	3	2	2
Wines & Spirits	4	4	4	4
Fried Fish Shops	6	6	6	6
Wet Fish Shops	3	2	3	3
Cafes & Snack Bars	13	12	13	13
Bakehouses	1	1	1	1
Licensed Premises	24	24	24	24
Hotels	14	14	14	14
TOTALS	174	165	164	163

Regulation 16 requires suitable and sufficient wash basins with hot and cold water (or temperature controlled hot water) soap, nail brushes, towels etc. Where no open food is handled cold water is sufficient.

Regulation 19 requires suitable and sufficient sinks with hot and cold water (or temperature controlled hot water) except in certain circumstances, together with soap, cloths and cleaning and drying facilities.

WATER SUPPLIES

The bacteriological quality of the water supplied by the Truro Water Company was satisfactory. Fifty seven samples were taken by your Inspectors and one hundred and eighty two by the Company. Ten samples were also taken by the Company from mains not in use. All mains water as supplied to the public was satisfactory. The water is not plumbosolvent. The results given by one chemical analysis were satisfactory and a sample taken in November 1966 showed a fluoride content of less than 0.1 parts per million. The PH value of the water at its natural source is 7.1 After treatment with alumino ferric for coagulation the PH value falls to 6.6 . By the addition of lime it is increased to 8.0 and the water goes to the consumer in this state. The lime plant is modern and efficient.

Five samples of water were taken from private supplies. One was satisfactory and four were unsatisfactory. Almost all the houses in the City area are supplied from the public mains. The exceptions are isolated groups of houses on the outskirts at Three Corners, New Mills and parts of Penweathers.

PUBLIC HEALTH

1. Common Lodging Houses

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the City area.

2. Caravan Sites

One large site of eighty residential caravans and five other individual sites are licensed under the Caravan Sites Act 1960. Another 150 yards of drain were laid within the Kenwyn Hill site. This completes a 615 yard internal drainage system. Buckets under sink waste pipes can now be dispensed with.

3. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

Thirty one premises were registered during the year giving a total of three hundred and ninety nine registrations. Only 129 premises received a general inspection. This was due once more to staff changes. For a period of two months little or none of this work was done and a certain amount of training has to be given to each new technical assistant after appointment.

Sixty seven informal notices were served for two hundred and nine contraventions of the Act. One hundred and twenty five improvements were obtained as listed on page 20.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a gen. inspection during the year
Offices	16	168	66
Retail Shops	13	171	50
Whole.Shops & Warehouses	1	35	6
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	1	23	7
Fuel Storage Depot	Nil.	2	Nil.
TOTALS	31	399	129

ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed.
Offices	1,246
Retail Shops	1,062
Wholesale departments, warehouses	379
Catering establishments open to the public	149
Canteens	--
Fuel Storage Depots	8
TOTAL	2,844
Total Males	1,274
Total Females	1,570

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section		Number of contraven- tions found.
4	Cleanliness	4
5	Overcrowding	5
6	Temperature	35
7	Ventilation	24
8	Lighting	19
9	Sanitary Conveniences	21
10	Washing Facilities	23
11	Supply of Drinking Water.	4
12	Clothing Accommodation	4
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	1
15	Eating facilities	2
16	Floors, Passages, Stairs	13
17	Fencing Machinery	2
18	Protection of young persons from Dangerous Machinery	3
24	First Aid	15
	Other matters	34
TOTAL		209

4. Private Swimming Pools

Swimming pool waters were tested at two private schools by your Inspectors for residual chlorine and the PH value. The acquisition of a good test kit by the Council facilitated sampling and gave 'on the spot' results.

INSPECTIONS MADE

Dwellinghouses inspected	517	Visits re disinfection	1
Council Houses inspected	304	Swimming Pools inspected	37
Visits re rehousing	500	Visits re Shops & Offices Act	346
Visits re Public Cleansing	418	Visits re Welfare Services	43
Visits to Clearance Areas	10	Food Premises inspected	193
Public Conveniences inspected	37	Factories inspected	44
Visits re drainage work	209	Visits re nuisances	101
Visits re rodent & pest control	121	Caravan sites inspected	24
Miscellaneous inspections	217	Hackney Carriages inspected	33
Sanitary Accommodation of Schools inspected	10	Shops Act inspections	1
Pet Shops inspected	3	Farms & Piggeries inspected	8
Water supplies inspected	10		

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Housing

Water Supplies provided	1	Cesspits provided	4
Staircases provided, repaired or renewed	1	Hot water supply provided	1
Houses disinfected or disinfested	3	Lighting improved	4
Roofs repaired	13	Ventilation improved	2
Gutters & fallpipes repaired	12	Bath or showers provided	5
Doors and windows repaired	61	Wash basins with hot and cold water supply provided	9
Chimneys, firegrates and flues repaired	6	Rooms decorated	78
Dampness abated	22	Dustbins provided	5
Walls repaired	5	Closets provided or repaired	10
Floors repaired	17	Choked drains cleared	13
Ceilings repaired or renewed	9	Drains repaired or renewed	7
Other defects remedied	10	Nuisances abated	11
Food Stores provided	3	Sinks and internal water supplies provided	5
All five amenities provided	21	Houses connected to sewer	2
Yard surfaces repaired	2	Accumulations removed	10
Plaster repaired	36	New kitchens provided	7
Bathrooms provided	9	Dustbin storage area provided	1
		New bedrooms provided	1

Factories

New closets provided	1
Other defects remedied	15

Caravans

Part of Caravan Site connected to main sewer	1
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Food Premises

Washbasins or sinks provided	9
Walls, floors and ceilings repaired	12
Rooms redecorated	11
Water closets provided or repaired	6
Other defects remedied	21
Drains repaired	3
Dampness abated	1
Ventilation provided	3
Dustbins provided	12
New kitchens provided	2
Lighting improved	2

Shops and Offices

Ventilation provided	8
New water closets provided	11
Adequate artificial lighting provided	12
Wash basins or sinks provided	14
Staff room provided	3
Walls, floors and ceilings renewed	2
Hot & Cold water supply provided	11
Adequate guards to meat slicing machines provided	2
Heating provided	1
Drains repaired or renewed	5
Other defects remedied	45
Rooms redecorated	4
Thermometers provided	2
First Aid Kits provided	4
Drinking water provided	1

